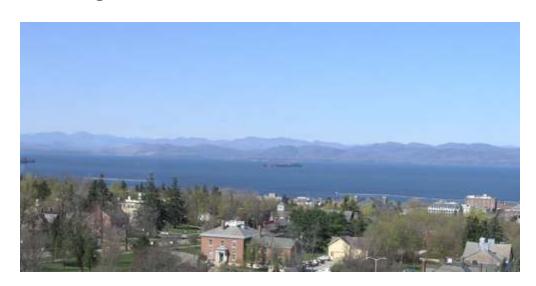
## CASAC's Role in Air Monitoring\*

(Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee)

R. Poirot, Vermont DEC

2006 National Air Monitoring Conference Las Vegas Nevada, November 9, 2006



<sup>\*</sup> Disclaimer: One Small State's Perspective Only...



# CASAC is one of Several Advisory Committees convened under and supported by the EPA Science Advisory Board



# CASAC & other SAB Advisory Committees subject to FACA Rules & Function in an Open Publicly Transparent Process



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#### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### **EPA Science Advisory Board**

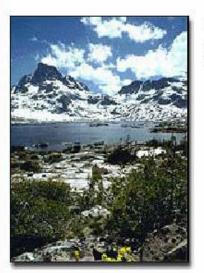
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#### **EPA Science Advisory Board**



Congress established the EPA Science Advisory Board in 1978 and gave it a broad mandate to advise the Agency on technical matters. The Board's principal mission includes:

- Reviewing the quality and relevance of the scientific and technical information being used or proposed as the basis for Agency regulations
- Reviewing research programs and the technical basis of applied programs
- Reviewing generic approaches to regulatory science, including guidelines governing the use of scientific and technical information in regulatory decisions, and critiquing such analytic methods as mathematical modelling
- Advising the Agency on broad scientific matters in science, technology, social and economic issues
- Advising the Agency on emergency and other short-notice programs

Hurricane Katrina Workgroup Advisory Activities

## Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee

**Enabling Legislation** 

Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-95)
42 USC Sec. 4209 (d)(2)(A)

The Administrator shall appoint an independent scientific review committee composed of seven members including at least

one member of the National Academy of Sciences,

one physician, and

one person representing State air pollution control agencies.

## Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)

- **Dr. Rogene Henderson**, **CHAIR**, Scientist Emeritus, Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute, Albuquerque, NM
- **Dr. Douglas Crawford-Brown**, Director, Carolina Environmental Program; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
- **Dr. Armistead (Ted) Russell**, Georgia Power Distinguished Professor of Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA
- **Dr. Ellis Cowling**, University Distinguished Professor-at-Large, Colleges of Natural Resources and Agriculture and Life Sciences, North Carolina State U., Raleigh, NC
- **Dr. James Crapo**, Professor, Department of Medicine, National Jewish Medical and Research Center, Denver, CO
- **Dr. Frank Speizer**, Edward Kass Professor of Medicine, Channing Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA
- **Mr. Richard Poirot**, Environmental Analyst, Air Pollution Control Division, Dept. of Environ. Cons., VT Agency of Natural Resources, Waterbury, VT

#### **CASAC Duties:**

Shall Review Primary and Secondary NAAQS and periodic Criteria Documents & Staff papers

Shall **Recommend** to the Administrator any new national ambient air quality standards and revisions of existing criteria and standards as may be appropriate

Shall also **Advise** the Administrator of areas in which additional knowledge is required to appraise the adequacy and basis of existing, new, or revised national ambient air quality standards,

**Describe** the research efforts necessary to provide the required information,

Advise the Administrator on the relative contribution to air pollution concentrations of natural as well as anthropogenic activity, and

Advise the Administrator of any adverse public health, welfare, social, economic, or energy effects which may result from various strategies for attainment and maintenance of such national ambient air quality standards.

## **Recent & Pending CASAC Review Panels**

**Particulate Matter Review Panel** 

**Ozone Review Panel** 

**Lead Review Panel** 

Ambient Air Monitoring and Methods (AAMM) Subcommittee

CASAC Review of EPA Review of NAAQS Review Processes

Currently forming SO<sub>2</sub> & NO<sub>x</sub> Health & Welfare Panels

#### Additional Members of CASAC Ozone Review Panel

- 1. Dr. John Balmes (M.D.), University of California, San Francisco (CA)
- 2. Dr. William (Jim) Gauderman, University of Southern California (CA)
- 3. **Dr. Henry Gong (M.D.)**, University of Southern California (CA)
- 4. **Dr. Paul J. Hanson**, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (TN)
- 5. **Dr. Jack Harkema**, Michigan State University (MI)
- 6. **Dr. Philip Hopke**, Clarkson University (NY)
- 7. **Dr. Michael T. Kleinman**, University of California, Irvine (CA)
- 8. Dr. Allan Legge, Biosphere Solutions (Canada)
- 9. **Dr. Mort Lippmann**, New York University (NY)
- 10. **Dr. Maria Morandi**, University of Texas, Houston (TX)
- 11. **Dr. Charles Plopper**, University of California, Davis (CA)
- 12. Dr. Armistead (Ted) G. Russell, Georgia Institute of Technology (GA)
- 13. Dr. Elizabeth A. (Lianne) Sheppard, University of Washington (WA)
- 14. Dr. James S. Ultman, Pennsylvania State University (PA)
- 15. Dr. Sverre Vedal (M.D.), University of Washington School of Medicine (WA)
- 16. Dr. James V. Zidek, University of British Columbia (Canada)

## **CASAC Lead Criteria Document & Staff Paper Review**

- Lead Standard (1.5 ug/m3 as 3-month avg.) set in 1978
- Last Review of 1986 CD & 1990 Supplement supported lower standard and shorter (1 month) averaging time,
- But (with phase-out of Pb in gasoline) air concentrations were < Standards (and still declining) at most sites. So EPA employed a multi-media Pb exposure reduction strategy and did not lower Pb NAAQS

#### Now What?

- A lower Pb NAAQS is well justified (but would likely not be exceeded except near a few large point sources (and Air concentrations are still declining)
- Do we want a new Pb monitoring network (& methods)?
- Could Pb "graduate" from being a criteria pollutant?

# CASAC PM Panel Review of PM CD(s) & Staff paper(s) CASAC recommended:

- Lower PM<sub>2.5</sub> 24-hr Primary from 65 to 30-35 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 98<sup>th</sup> %ile
- Lower PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual Primary from 15 to 13-14 ug/m<sup>3</sup>
- New PM<sub>2.5</sub> 2ndary 4 to 8-hr daylight 20-30 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, 92-98%
- New PM<sub>10-2.5</sub> 24-hr "Urban" Primary from 50-70 ug/m<sup>3</sup>
- (Also consider New 2ndary  $PM_{10-2.5}$  = to Primary but not limited to "urban" environments.
- And New PM<sub>10-2.5</sub> monitoring in both Urban & Rural Areas
- <u>Did Not</u> Recommend Exemptions for Mining & Agricultural

#### From CASAC 3/21/06 letter to Administrator Johnson:

The CASAC requests reconsideration of the proposed ruling for the level of the annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS so that the standard is set within the range previously recommended by the PM Panel, i.e., 13 to 14 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The CASAC also recommends that the proposed 24-hour PM<sub>10-2.5</sub> primary standard be accompanied by a national monitoring program for PM<sub>10-2.5</sub> in both urban and rural areas to aid in informing future health and welfare effects studies on rural dusts. Moreover, the CASAC strongly recommends expansion of our knowledge of the toxicity of PM<sub>10-2.5</sub> dusts rather than exempting specific industries (e.g., mining, agriculture). Finally, the CASAC requests that the sub-daily secondary PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard to protect visibility, as recommended both in the PM Staff Paper and by the CASAC, be favorably reconsidered.

#### From CASAC 9/29/06 letter to Administrator Johnson:

In summary, the Agency has rejected the CASAC's expert scientific advice with regard to lowering the level of the annual primary fine particle ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) standard and establishing a new coarse particle ( $PM_{10-2.5}$ ) standard — both of which are consistent with the recommendations of the nationally-recognized science, medical and public health groups such as those cited above — and, in addition, EPA has not followed our advice in setting a separate secondary  $PM_{2.5}$  standard.

We note that, since the CASAC's inception in the late 1970s, the Agency has always accepted the Committee's scientific advice with regard to final NAAQS decisions. In view of this, we question whether you have appropriately given full consideration to CASAC's expert scientific advice — obtained through open, public processes — in your final decisions on the PM NAAQS.

#### CASAC Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods (AAMM) Subcommittee

#### **CHAIRS**

Mr. Richard L. Poirot\* (Chair – Monitoring), VT DEC

**Dr. Barbara Zielinska**\* (Chair – Methods), DRI, Reno

#### SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. George Allen, NESCAUM Dr. Judith Chow, DRI

**Dr. Ellis Cowling\***, NC State University Mr. Bart Croes, CARB

**Dr. Kenneth Demerjian**, SUNY, Albany Dr. Delbert Eatough, BYU

Mr. Eric Edgerton, A.R. & A., Inc.

**Dr. Philip Hopke**, Clarkson University

**Dr. Kazuhiko Ito**, New York University

**Dr. Thomas Lumley**, U. of Washington

**Dr. Kimberly Prather**, U. Cal., San Diego

**Dr. Jay Turner**, Washington University

Mr. Henry (Dirk) Felton, NYDEC

**Dr. Rudolf Husar**, Washington U.

Dr. Donna Kenski, LADCO

**Dr. Peter McMurry**, U. of Minnesota

**Dr. Armistead Russell**, Georgia Tech

**Dr. Warren H. White**, U. Cal – Davis

**Dr. Yousheng Zeng**, Providence E & E Group

# From: 4/20/05 CASAC AAMM Subcommittee Advisory on EPA's National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy

- Need to fund "Level 1" NCore (methods development) sites
- Add additional monitoring for Hg species for CAMR
- Add continuous aerosol species & NMOC at Level 2 sites
- Enhance AIRNOW-type data reporting & distribution systems
- Identify & allocate critical resources for Data Analysis
- Need better continuous methods for gas & particle N species
- Harmonize PM Speciation methods from IMPROVE & STN (especially for Carbon)

## IMPROVE-type Carbon Sampling to be added to STN sites



Figure 2. Picture of URG-3000N Controller and Sampling Module

## STN Sites to receive first 50+ IMPROVE Carbon Samplers

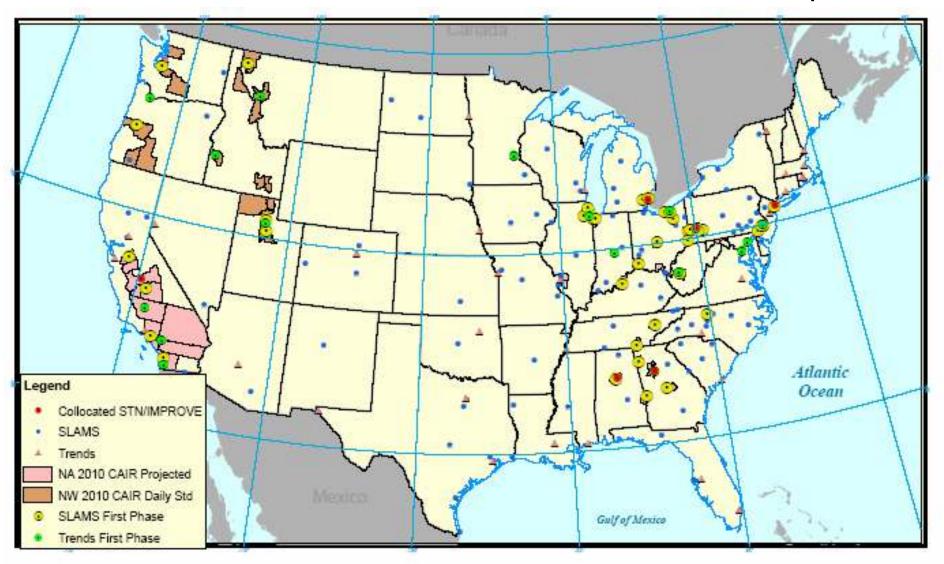
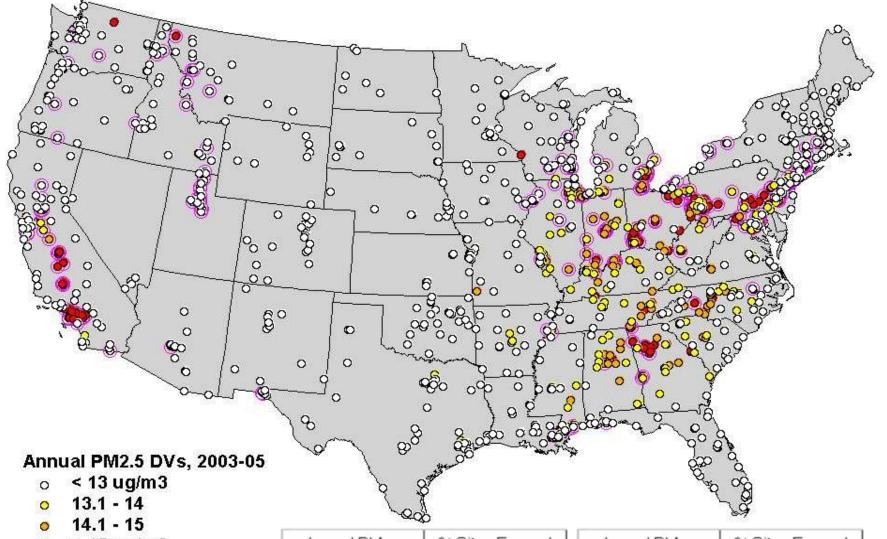


Figure 1. Map of Selected STN and SLAMS Sites



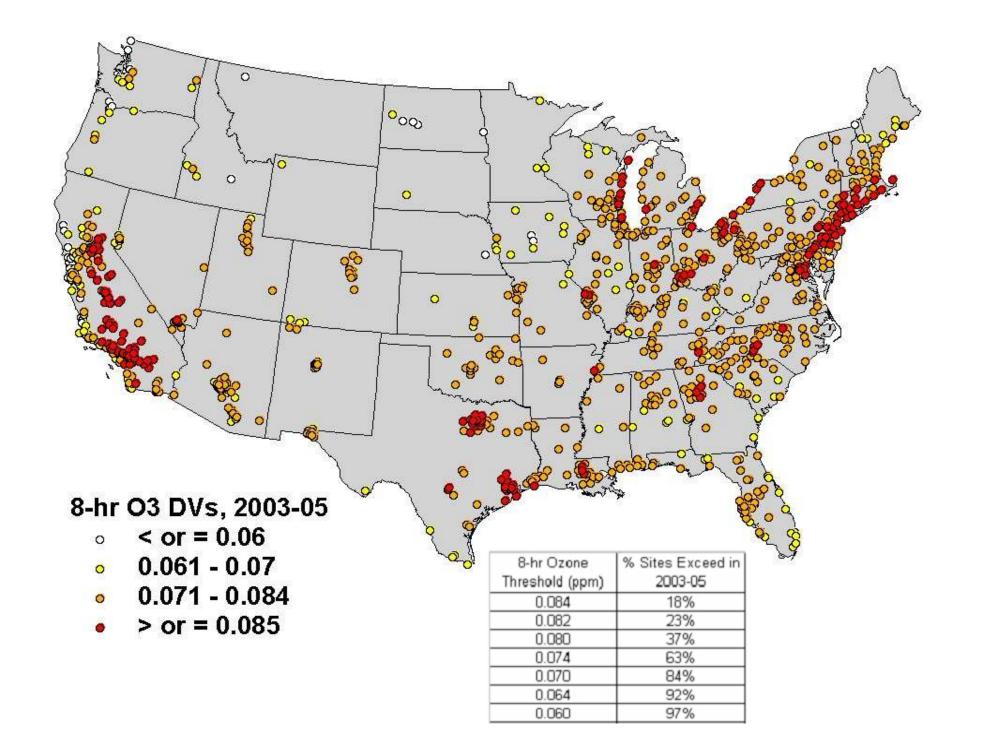
> 15 ug/m3

24-hr PM2.5 DVs, 2003-05

> 35 for 24 hr

Annual PM2.5 Threshold (ug/m3)	% Sites Exceed in 2003-05
15	14%
14	24%
13	36%
12	49%
11	60%

Annual PM2.5 Threshold (ug/m3)	% Sites Exceed in 2003-05
10	70%
9	78%
8	85%
7	90%
6	95%



## CASAC's (Future) Role in Air Monitoring (SLT perspectives)

- Importance of Public Comments in Science Review Process
- Remind the token State Rep of Implementation Issues
- Who should be next token State Rep (Recommendations)?
- Advocate future use of (relatively new) AAMM Subcom
- Whatever happened to Secondary Standards?
- Secondary Standards based on Deposition or Flux?
- Standards & Strategies for Pollutants with no Thresholds?
- Life Beyond NAAQS and Compliance Monitoring...?